THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Library Book Outlook

Three titles might possibly be singled out from recent new book offerings as deserving of particular consideration. They are Agnes Repplier's new volume of essays, 'Under Dis-pute' (814, Houghton-Mifflin, \$2); Edith Wharton's series of four short novels of 'Old New York,' separately entitled 'False Dawn,' 'The Old Maid,' 'The Spark,' and 'New Year's Day' (Appleton, \$1.25 ea., \$5 the set); and Ernest Poole's new novel, 'The Avalanche' (Macmillan, \$2), the love-story of a young physician and a New York girl whose ambition is to build up a great success for him.

Other fiction titles worthy of attention are Stephen McKenna's 'The Commandment of Moses' (Little-Brown, \$2), portraying a superfluous woman and her unsatisfied emotions; and Christopher Morley's 'Pandora Lifts the Lid' (Doran, \$2), an ingenious romantic tale, written in collaboration with Don Marquis.

There is a pleasing variety of new travel books, including 'Canada and Newfoundland,' by Frank G. Carpenter (917.1, Doubleday-Page, \$4), in the Carpenter's World Travels Series: A Donkey Trip Through Spain,' by Jan and Cora Gordon (914.6, McBride, \$4), continuing these authors' gipsy wanderings; 'America Re-visited,' by Lord Birkenhead (917.3, Little-Brown, \$2.50), which discusses, incidentally, our position in relation to European affairs; 'Unconquered Abyssinia As It Is Today,' by Charles F. Rey (916.3, Lippincott, \$5), an illustrated account, by a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; and 'The Lure of Monte Carlo,' by C. N. and A. M. Williamson (914.4, Doubleday-Page, \$2.50), descriptive of the world-famous resort and its Monaco environs.

In biography we have 'Poincaré,' by Sisley Huddleston (Little-Brown, \$2.50), a biographical portrait by the Paris correspondent of the London Times; 'The Truth About My Father,' by Count Léon Tolstoy (Appleton, \$2), an intimate and interesting portrait of Tolstoy the man; 'Byron and Greece,' by Harold Spender (Scribner, \$4), throwing additional light on the subject; and 'Letters from a Senator's Wife,' by Frances Parkinson Keyes (Appleton, \$2.50), in which the wife of the Senator from New Hampshire pictures the official life of the national capital.

Mary Carolyn Davies' 'The Sky-Line Trail' (811, Bobbs-Merrill, \$2), a book of Western verse, and Edgar A. Guest's 'Rhymes of Childhood' (811, Reilly & Lee, \$1.25), are the only worth-while poetry offerings.

New drama is represented by J. P. McEvoy's 'The Potters' (812, Reilly & Lee, \$1.50), a comedy of typical, every-day American life, successfully produced in New York this season.

Among books of essays, mention must be made of 'Studies and Sketches,' by H. H. Asquith (824, Doran, \$3.50), consisting of observations on life and letters; 'Last Essays,' by

Maurice Hewlett (824, Scribner, \$2.50), containing material which was designed to form the nucleus of a book planned by the late author; 'The Wisdom of Laziness,' by Fred C. Kelly (818, Doubleday-Page, \$1.75), humorous, ironical, and serious disquisitions on certain phases of human endeavor; 'The Old Soak's History of the World,' by Don Marquis (817, Doubleday-Page, \$1.75), full of the moralizing and humor of that genial philosopher, the Old Soak; and another compilation of modern essays, 'Essays by Present-Day Writers,' by Raymond W. Pence (824, Macmillan, \$1.60), including British and American selections.

Other works in Literature are 'The Seen and Unseen in Browning,' by Emma J. Burt (821.7. Appleton, \$2), a sympathetic interpretation; and two scholarly companion volumes, by Roman Dyboski, entitled 'Periods of Polish Literary History' and 'Modern Polish Literature' (891.85, Oxford Univ. Pr., \$2 each).

In Philosophy, Science, and Art we have 'Icarus; or, The Future of Science,' by Bertrand Russell (500 or 504, Dutton, \$1), a companion volume to Haldane's 'Daedalus,' mentioned a fortnight ago; 'Science, Old and New,' by J. Arthur Thomson (500, Putnam, \$3.50), a new study of natural history and the related sciences; 'The Mystery of Religion,' by Everett Dean Martin (150, Harper, \$3), a study in social psychology; and 'The Necessity of Art,' by A. Clutton-Brock and others (701, Doran, \$3). presenting the claims of art as a vital influence in spiritual development.

Contributions to Sociology are made by 'New Governments of Central Europe,' by Malbone W. Graham (354, Holt, \$4), issued in the American Political Science Series; 'Democracy and Labor,' by F. J. C. Hearnshaw (320, Macmillan, \$4.25), a sequel to his 'Democracy at the Crossways'; and 'What Education Has the Most Worth?' by Charles F. Thwing (370, Macmillan, \$2), by a recognized authority.

Of the many technical books more or less duplicating older ones, Robert Grimshaw's 'The Modern Foreman' (331, Gregg, \$2.50) and Elon Jessup's 'Camp Grub' (796, Dutton. \$3.50), seem more especially to meet pressing needs.

The publication of John Macy's 'Story of the World's Literature' (Boni and Liveright), already several times announced, has received another setback. The author, making his survey alone, and aiming to give it that unity of structure which it is impossible to give to a work of encyclopedic collaboration, has pleaded for more time to perfect the work. The publishers now promise that the book will be published on August 1st.

Thomas Dixon's 'The Black Hood' (Appleton, \$2), a story of Ku-Klux-Klan days after the Civil War, has been announced for publication on June 6th.

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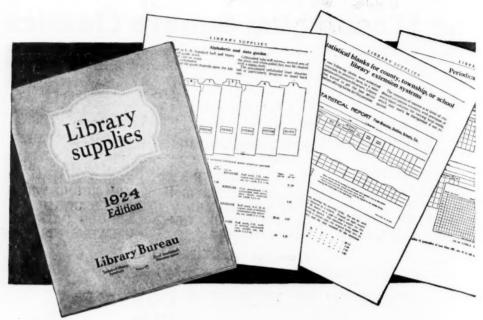
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

June 15, 1924



Highways and Bypaths of Mission Study

A LIVE SUBJECT FOR LIBRARIES, DISCUSSED BY ELIZABETH RODHOUSE CREGLOW, FORMERLY OF THE GRAND RAPIDS (MICH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY, NOW LIBRARIAN OF THE U. S. VETERANS' HOSPITAL NO. 93, LEGION, TEXAS.

O interest our children in the children of other lands and races, and thereby to train them into the spirit of the brotherhood of man—this is one of the great tasks of present day mission study. One constantly notices not only in religious periodicals but in educational publications and in the press generally, the necessity of beginning with the children if real world brotherhood is to be attained. The world of to-day is a new world, a different world even from that of fifteen or twenty years ago, and "new occasions teach new duties" and emphasize with new force duties which have always existed.

Grand Rapids is perhaps rather more up to date in this respect than many larger cities. There are seven churches of this city which have either individually or in co-operation with others, a week-day school of religious education, and they are planning for further advance in the future. Some of them use one hour of public school time a week with consent of the Board of Education. An interesting account of these schools, with a picture of a child in foreign costume, is found in the Grand Rapids Sunday Herald of February 4th, 1923. It is safe to assume that in all of these schools some study of missions forms part of the curriculum.

Sunday schools, young peoples' societies, children's mission circles in churches, and adult classes and societies all are studying missions. probably a larger number of persons, if an actual census were taken, than in women's clubs or literary societies. Requests have come to the Public Library for missionary stories, for information about children of other lands, for missionary poems, programs, and suggestions for programs. Women have asked for material for papers. The Missionary Review of the World is one of the most popular magazines. So it is evident that mission study is not a dead subject or one which interests only a few bene-

volent old ladies, but is a very live and practical problem for librarians.

These are the main highways of mission study and there are many by-paths leading both from it and to it. Both demand our attention.

The period from which modern missions are usually dated begins with the work of William Carey, born in Northamptonshire, England, August 17, 1761, who was satirized by the witty Sydney Smith in the Edinburgh Review of 1808 as the "consecrated cobbler." But this phrase, like some others which have started as gibes, has become an honorary title, almost a classic expression as showing what a man truly consecrated tho in a humble walk of life, can do.

He was apprenticed to a shoemaker and worked at that trade for twelve years. When he was eighteen or soon after he became a preacher of the gospel, but his income being too small for the support of his family, he kept school by day, made or cobbled shoes at night, and preached on Sunday. He had an intense desire for knowledge, and from an early age had eagerly devoured books of science, history, voyages, and other subjects. Notwithstanding his poverty he learned Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Dutch, French, and acquired a good amount of general useful knowledge. But his heart was chiefly set on a mission to the heathen. At a meeting of a ministers' association in 1792 he preached a sermon in which he used two phrases which have become watchwords in missionary appeals: "Expect great things from God," and "Attempt great things for God." The result was the formation October 2, 1792, of the Baptist Missionary Society.

Carey was sent to India where he labored for forty years. Besides his evangelistic work he wrote articles on the natural history and botany of India for the Asiatic Society. He taught Sanskrit, Bengali, and Marâthi for thirty years at Williams College in Calcutta. He

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translated the Bible in whole or in part into twenty-four Indian languages or dialects, thus rendering it accessible to three hundred millions of people. He prepared also numerous philological works, consisting of grammars and dictionaries in various dialects. Thru his influence the suttee, or burning of widows, was abolished. He will be forever held in high honor as the true friend and benefactor of India.

Missionary history from that time on is full of incidents and beginnings as one country after another and one denomination after another took up the work. I will mention but one other event, that of the origin of the Student Volunteer Movement in 1886. This originated at the first international conference of Christian college students, held at Mt. Hermon, Mass. Of the two hundred and fifty delegates, twenty-one had definitely decided to become foreign missionaries when the conference opened. Before it closed, one hundred of the delegates put themselves on record as being "willing and desirous, God permitting, to become foreign mission-In 1888 an organization was effected, aries. taking the name of the "Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions." An executive committee of three was appointed consisting of John R. Mott, Robert P. Wilder, and Miss Nettie Dunn. The students when they become ready to go out as missionaries, go under some established church missionary board. The Student Volunteer Movement is not meant to take the place of a missionary board but is rather a recruiting agency.

It has organized many mission study classes in colleges and naturally when the students leave college they do not all become foreign missionaries but enter various occupations and professions including that of home making, and many of them organize mission study classes in the churches to which they belong. In this way a great impetus has been given to mission study. The Student Missionary Movement also publishes missionary literature including text-books. These are in a convenient size, including maps and questions for the class room, and when you see "Student Volunteer Movement" given on the title page of a book as its publisher, you may know that it is written for young people and is a good study book.

Another set of books similar to this is the "Forward Mission Study Course" edited under the direction of the Young Peoples' Missionary Movement of the United States and Canada. This course includes both home and foreign missions. Another is the "Interdenominational Home Mission Study Course" series, issued by the Council of Women for Home Missions. They also publish a Junior series.

I do not think the distinction is made as much as it formerly was between foreign and home missions, nor should it be. Missionary work is missionary work, whether to one's neighbor next door or to one's neighbor in the South Sea Islands. The modern world is so closely bound together that we are coming more and more to realize that when one part suffers, the other parts must in some measure suffer with it.

There is also a series published by the Central Committee on the United Study of Foreign Missions, known as the United Study text books. These are for rather more advanced work than the Forward Mission Study course. The United Study text books are now published by Macmillan. They are especially used by women's missionary societies and other adult classes.

The Student Volunteer series is written with the college sophomore in view. The Forward series books have in mind young peoples' societies outside of college. The Home Mission course is about the same grade. The junior course is for younger children.

Mission study books for young people are also published by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. presses, and by the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and by denominational organizations; missionary books in general by the Pilgrim Press in Boston, by Revell, and by the Abingdon Press, by the Missionary Education Movement in New York City, by the Laymen's Missionary Movement, also by the various missionary boards and denominational organizations, and of course, occasionally, by many other publishing houses.

Pedagogy tells us something of the way in which a subject should be presented to individuals of different ages. For little children the appeal is largely by stories, in this case, stories of children in mission lands, particularly interesting stories of missionaries, pictures, hand work, and dramatized stories. There is an excellent article in the department "Best Methods" in the Missionary Review of the World for March, 1923, entitled "Missionary Possibilities of Stories and Story Telling" by Mrs. Cronk. She says the first source of story supply is the Bible,—such stories as "Abraham's Call to a Foreign Land," "Some Hebrew Children who were Prisoner Missionaries in Babylon," "A Captive Maid who was First Missionary to a and many others. There are many good collections of Bible stories in print, also books of ethical stories and sermons for children and of stories suitable for use in religious education. A bibliography of these has been started in the reference room of the Ryerson Library in Grand Rapids. Such collections include some stories which can be used in missionary education. Books of real missionary tales are published by the Missionary Education Movement in New York City and by the various women's boards and missionary boards of the churches. The addresses of these can be found in the church papers and missionary magazines.

The Missionary Herald contains each month lists of missionary pageants and plays, some of them costing only a few cents. There was also such a list in the Quarterly Journal of Speech Education for November, 1922. The names of such pageants and plays can be found also in some numbers of Drama published by the Drama League of America, and this magazine is worth consulting each month with this in mind. It is worthy of note that the Drama League has a department for religious drama which may be consulted by churches and libraries and others wishing information of this sort.

The series of books for children about children in other lands, such as the "Little Cousin" series, "Peeps at Many Lands," and "Children of Other Lands" are helpful in this connection. There is also a "Children's Heroes" series which contains the story of Livingstone. The story of St. Francis and the birds appeals to children.

In periodical material there is Everyland which is particularly good. There is also a new magazine called the Church School, published at 150 Fifth Ave., New York, which is very helpful. The World Call contains a missionary story almost each month in its department called "Wanderland-Wonderland." Mission Studies, now discontinued, contained a missionary story each month and old files could be used. This is now merged with the Missionary Herald, and the children's department is continued, with not always a story but sometimes suggestions for programs or dramatizations. There are home missionary stories in the American Missionary.

Mrs. Cronk in the article already referred to says, "Again and again children who have heard or read the story of Livingstone the Pathfinder have broken the moment of silence that paid tribute to his life by saying, 'I want to be a pathfinder, too.' Countless numbers of small pockets and larger pockets as well, have been empty when they reached literal or figurative gingerbread stands, because following the example of Cyrus Hamlin the contents of these pockets were emptied into the missionary box."

Many new books are announced in the latest missionary magazines. Among the early 1923 advertisements are Kerr's "Children's Missionary Story Sermons," Revell, \$1.25; the "Twins Travelogues" for different countries, by Wealthy Honsinger, with colored paper doll cut outs, Abingdon Press, 50 cents a set; Russell's "Dramatized Missionary Stories," Doran,

\$1; Margaret Slattery's "When You Enlist" for children in their 'teens, Pilgrim Press, 75 cents. The latter is not only a missionary book but deals with church history.

Coming to children a little older, the graded Sunday School lessons have hero stories. Boys and girls about twelve are natural hero worshippers. Adolescence is a wonderful age, the age of dreams. Now is the psychological time for the study of the lives of individual missionaries, and what an inspiring list it is—William Carey, David Livingstone, Robert and Mary Moffatt, John G. Paton, Mackay and Pilkington of Uganda, John Chalmers, Mary Reed, missionary to the lepers, Mary Slesor of Calabar, Raymond Lull, Cyrus Hamlin, John Eliot among the Indians, A. L. Shelton, recent martyr, and many, many others.

Some of these stories are real "thrillers." I believe that if they were written for boys in as interesting a way as wild West and outlaw stories they would prove popular and not only help to solve a library problem but might be the turning point for good in many boys' lives. A grown-up boy remarked after telling me that one of his early heroes was Jesse James, "It isn't the outlaw part we care about. It's the adventure."

In the Grand Rapids Public Library, missionaries' lives are found not only in 266 but in 920 and 922 and sometimes in history. I think librarians should know something about the missionaries in the different countries so that when they are asked about the missions of a country they will think of the biography shelves and know where to go. Qf course this is brought out in a good catalog but it is not always convenient to consult the catalog. The mission study text books previously mentioned make good indexes, as at the end of each chapter or the end of the book, there is a bibliography.

"Who's Who in America" is not usually thought of as a missionary reference book but it is. It contains the lives of John R. Mott, Sherwood Eddy, Arthur H. Smith, James L. Barton, and others actively connected with missionary movements if not themselves missionaries. These little outline biographies suggest interesting follow-up work, besides revealing the multitudinous activities and brilliant achievements of such men.

There are also biographies of others not usually considered as missionaries but who certainly are if we take the word in its broad sense. Such, for example, is Riis' life of Theodore Roosevelt.

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With young people a little older the study of specific countries becomes interesting, study giving the whole history of missionary progress there, including biography and also the history of the country itself, description of it and of its manners and customs. This demands an intelligent use of all the 900s and other classes as well.

Examples of books variously classed in the Grand Rapids library are Dan Crawford's "Thinking Black," "Dr. Grenfell's Parish," and Livingstone's travels, with travel; Hamlin's "Among the Turks," and A. J. Brown's "Chinese Revolution," published by the Student Volunteer Movement, with history; and Washburn's "Fifty Years in Constantinople and Recollections of Robert College" with education.

This is also the age for Young Peoples' Societies, and there are a number of good books of missionary methods for these, including programs, games, and suggestions of all sorts. Such are Belle M. Brain's "Fifty Missionary Programs" and "Fuels for Missionary Fires" Adams' "Missionary Methods," and Amos R. Wells' "Missionary Methods." There is also periodical material, notably the "Best Methods" department of the Missionary Review of the World. Material is also published by the Missionary Education Movement.

Missionary fiction suitable to this age is desirable but there is little of it. Margaret Applegarth's stories are referred to as the best in this line. Jean Mackenzie is an interesting writer. Her "Black Sheep" is not fiction but reads like it. It is a series of letters to her father, written in a familiar chatty style reminding one of "The Lady of the Decoration." Dr. Wilfred Grenfell's books are of this interesting non-fiction type. Books of inspirational value such as Charles M. Sheldon's "In His Steps" and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' "A Singular Life" may also be included in mission study at this time, and some of Ralph Connor's, especially the earlier ones, "Black Rock" and "The Sky Pilot."

Along about the ages of seventeen thru the early twenties we come to the Student Volunteer age, the age of thinking, examining, questioning. Now the whole sweep of the world movement, the history of missions as a whole and in all its aspects, evangelistic, medical, industrial, agricultural, educational, literary, appeals to the imagination of this most wonderful of all ages which is ready to go out and conquer the world.

John R. Mott's "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation" was written for this

age. It is one of the first publications of the Student Volunteer Movement. Some other books of interest along general lines are: Arthur J. Brown's "How and Why of Foreign Missions," 1908; James S. Dennis' "Modern Call of Missions," 1913, which contains two rather unusual chapters, "Missions and Diplomacy," and "The Missionary Factor in Colonial History"; Robert E. Speer's "Missionary Principles and Practice," 1902; James L. Barton's "Educational Missions," 1913; Arthur J. Brown's "The Foreign Missionary," 1907, describing preparation for the work and life of a foreign missionary; Arthur T. Pierson's "Miracles of Missions" in three volumes, 1899; Speer's "Missions and Modern History" in two volumes, 1904; Amos R. Wells' "Into All the World," 1903; Barton's "The Unfinished Task of the Christian Church," 1908; Robert A. Hume's "Missions from the Modern View," 1905, eight lectures including chapters on "Missions and Psychology," "A Comparison of Christianity and Hinduism" and "What Christianity Has to Gain from Contact with the East." It is to be hoped that sets or books on the history of missions and on missions and modern history may have supplementary volumes issued, bringing them up to date.

Next we come to the age of the adult which it is impossible to generalize because so much depends on the individual, his or her previous education along this line and other lines, occupations and interests in life.

Here are a few more books of interest which I noticed in looking over the missionary collection in the library:

GENERAL

- Barnes, Lemuel C. Two thousand years of missions before Carey. 1900. Bliss, Edward M. Encyclopedia of missions. 1904.
- Dennis, James S. Christian missions and social prog-1879-1906. (A scholarly work.)
- World atlas of Christian missions. Hodder, Edwin. Conquests of the Cross. 3 vol. 1890.
- Hodgkins, Louise M. Via Christi. 1901. An introduction to the study of missions, from the apostle Paul to the 19th century, (This is the first of the United Study text-books, and later books on special countries begin where this leaves off.)
- Leonard, Delavan L. A hundred years of missions. 1905. (Since the time of Carey, the earlier period being only briefly mentioned.)
- Lindsay, Anna R. B. Gloria Christi. An outline study of missions and social progress. Study of missions text book.) 1907. (United
- Mason, Alfred D. Outline of missionary history, revised edition, 1916.
- Warneck, Gustav. History of Protestant missions with an appendix on Catholic missions.

 The new Rand McNally atlas and the new Times
- atlas are good to use because they have been revised

since the war. So has Hammond's New World Loose-Leaf atlas. There may be others also, but these I have examined.

Hastings' Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics has good articles under "Missions" and the names of foreign faiths.

The Schaff-Herzog Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge gives articles under names of countries and denominations.

SPECIAL COUNTRIES

AFRICA

Mackenzie, Kean K. African trail. 1917. Naylor, Wilson S. Daybreak in the Dark Continent. (Text book.)

Noble, F. P. Redemption of Africa: a story of civil-

ization. 2 vol. 1899. (Scholarly.)
Parsons, Ellen C. Christus Liberator. 1905. (Text-

CHINA

China Inland Mission. Complete atlas of China. 1917. Guinness. Story of the China Inland Mission. Smith, Arthur H. Uplift of China. 1907. (Dr. Smith was for many years a missionary to China. This Is a Forward Mission Study text book.)

ENGLAND

Begbie, Harold. Twice born men. 1909.

The ordinary man and the extraordinary thing. 1912. (Both studies in regeneration among men to-day, stories as interesting as fiction.) Newman, John Henry. Lives of the English saints.

1900-1901. (A little studied and interesting period.)

INDIA Beach, Harlan P. The cross in the land of the trident.

1895. Heston, Winifred. A bluestocking in India. 1910. (Letters home describing medical work.)

Mason, Caroline A. Lux Christi, 1902. (Text-book.) Thoburn, James M. The Christian conquest of India.

ISLAND WORLD

Bingham, Hiram, Story of the Morning Stars. 1907. (This is an interesting story for re-telling to children because the Morning Stars were missionary ships paid for by Sunday School children.) rain, Belle M. Transformation of Hawaii. 1898.

Brain, Belle M. (Told for young people.)

Montgomery, Helen B. Christus R (United Mission Study text-book.) Helen B. Christus Redemptor.

Altho Robert Louis Stevenson cannot be called a missionary writer it adds to the interest of the study of the South Sea Islands to know of his life there, and to read the beautiful prayers which he wrote for use at his family worship, which his native servants attended.

IAPAN

De Forest, John H. Sunrise in the Sunrise Kingdom. 1904.

Gordon, M. L. American missionary in Japan. 1893. Griffis, William E. Dux Christus. 1904. (A United Study text-book.)

Griffis, William E. Hepburn of Japan.

Also other books by and about Dr. Griffis, who is a minister, educator, versatile scholar, lecturer, and author of forty-seven books, and has been decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun.

TURKEY

Ussher, C. D. and Knapp, Grace H. American physician in Turkey. 1917.

Samuel M. Zwemer, a distinguished American missionary, has written a number of books about Mohammedanism and the Moslem world, concerning which he is a recognized authority.

UNITED STATES

Clark, Joseph B. Leavening the nation. 1903.

Conservation of national ideals, edited by the Council of Women for Home Missions. 1911.

Hadley, Samuel H. Down in Water Street. 1902. Horton, Isabelle. Burden of the city. 1904.

Hixson, Martha B. Missions in the Sunday School. A manual of methods. 1906.

Johnston, Julia A. Indian and Spanish neighbors. 1905. (Home mission study course.)

Somer Dyke, John M. On the firing line with the Sun-

day School missionary. 1912. Verwyst, Chrysostem. Life and labors of Rt. Rev. Frederic Baraga, first bishop of Marquette, Michigan, and other Indian missionaries of the Northwest. Young, Egerton R. On the Indian trail. 1897. (In-

teresting for young people.)

A few books announced late in 1923 or early in 1924 are Harold Begbie's "More Twice Born Men," (Putnam); Margaret T. Applegarth's "Short Missionary Plays" and "More Short Missionary Plays," (Doran); "Christian students and world problems," report on the ninth international convention of the Student Volunteer Movement, December 29, 1923 to January 1, 1924, (N. Y. Student Volunteer Movement); Theodora M. Inglis' "New Lanterns in old China," short stories, many of which have to do with the An Ting Hospital over which Mrs. Inglis' husband presided, (Putnam); W. P. Livingstone's "A Galilee Doctor," a sketch of the career of Dr. D. W. Torrance, the first Christian physician to heal and teach on the shores of Galilee, (Doran); and Gipsy Smith's "Forty years an Evangelist," an autobiography. (Doran).

Two other books of interest in this connection are Russell's "Effective Plays and Pageants," (Doran), and "Religious Drama, 1924," the first of a series of annual anthologies planned to contain the best religious drama produced in this country in the preceding year. The selection is made by a Committee on Religious Drama of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. (See Bookman notice, February, 1924.) The Bookman has a monthly page or two, "Among the Religious Books," which often contains short but apt reviews of missionary books.

A list and evaluation of recent books along this line would require a paper in itself, as the output is much larger than one would guess by a casual survey of book reviews and announcements in general magazines. However, they can be found if one is on the lookout for them. even in general book review magazines, and much more easily if one knows the best magazines in which to look for good reviews, and the right publishers to whom to write for lists. Sunday school papers and quarterlies are often a help, containing announcements not easily found elsewhere.

The study of home missions leads to so many things. Just glancing over the index of a book like "The Burden of the City," or "The Conservation of National Ideals" makes one want to study social settlement work, city missions, the Salvation Army and other organizations, modern church methods, work with children, the child labor problem-surely a vital issue just now, immigration and present day legislation, capital and labor-in fact the whole realm of sociology, far too big a subject to more than mention in passing here. The books of Mary Antin are interesting reading in this connection, also of Edward A. Steiner, and Jacob Riis, while in studying Indian work, Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona" and "A Century of Dishonor" may

So with foreign missions, they lead to all kinds of subjects-history, travel, biography of others beside missionaries, and burning present day questions. Missions in the Near East,-what a field of study the words "Near East" suggest, all the World War and its results, Armenia, the Lausanne conference, the new Turkey, the new Armenian soviet state in Russia, the world struggle for oil, Smyrna, the Greek refugees and the proposed Greek loan. Missionary history cannot be understood without knowing something about the diplomatic services of the missionaries, for example, that of Doctors Barton and Peet in Turkey, concerning which read Ambassador Morganthau's testimony; Dr. Verbeck of Japan, Dr. Williams in China and the influence of the missionaries at the time of the Boxer massacres.

Missions lead to the study of literature, education, theology, church history, comparative religion, folk-lore, and mythology. In fact, in roaming thru the stacks with a missionary inclined eye, it seems as if almost everything is a part of mission study.

And if mission study leads to all these other subjects, it is equally true that the study of these things leads us to missions. There are as many paths one way as the other. History is impossible without a reference to the work of the missionaries. Lief Ericsson's discovery of America was the accidental result of a missionary journey to Greenland, and one of the arguments which Columbus used with Queen Isabella was the possibility of converting the heathen. Can you imagine a history of California without its missions? There is a beautifully illustrated three volume set on the "Missions and Missionaries of California," by C. A. Engelhards, (1908-13). Would a history of Michigan or of the Mississippi Valley be complete without Father Marquette, or of Africa without Livingstone? A history of education

which did not mention the schools and colleges of religious origin would be equally impossible. Science and philology would be far poorer without the researches of the missionaries. Commerce followed the missionary. Architecture, yes, even furniture has its "mission" style. The most unexpected and trivial things may lead to the greatest subjects. I came across an item that the best way to be sure of the genuineness of Indian wares was to order them from a missionary. Those sold in curio shops are often imitations, but when ordered thru a missionary one is sure of the genuine thing, and more of the money goes to the often poor producer.

To study or not to study missions is not necessarily a matter of belief. It is a question of whether one wishes to be well informed or not, and to some extent it is an unavoidable necessity in any real education or understanding of today's affairs. The great vital problem of world peace, for example. What enduring foundation for world peace can there ever be except in the hearts of brotherly men, the thing? There can be no such peace unless there be not only an intellectual apprehension but an emotion of the brotherhood of man.

Any study of missions which wants to connect with today must use periodical literature to supplement the books. Most of the general histories of missions are at least ten years old. The 1922 Readers' Guide has one page with thirty-three sub-headings and cross references under the subject missions. But much good missionary material is not indexed. The Missionary Review of the World is the only strictly missionary magazine included. The International Index to Periodicals indexes the International Revew of Missions. The Mentor and the National Geographic Magazine, both indexed, give excellent pictures of other lands and people.

In 1923 the reference room of the Ryerson Public Library in Grand Rapids contained fifteen missionary magazines not indexed, besides a whole table and several shelves filled with church papers and other religious periodicals, many of which include news of the mission fields, plans for work, and study outlines. There are also other magazines not indexed which are most useful in this connection, such as the New Armenia, New Near East, Czecho-Slovak Magazine and China Review.

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Take, for example, the subject of Dr. A. L. Shelton who was killed in Tibet in 1922. The Readers' Guide gives many references, but perhaps the most comprehensive material is in the World Call, because he was a missionary sent out by the Disciple Church which publishes the

Call. There has been something about him or the work in Tibet in almost every number since his death, and in the issue for February, 1923, there is a bibliography of articles which appeared in different magazines. A book about him, "Shelton of Tibet," written by his wife, was published in March, 1923, by Doran (\$2).

This study of Dr. Shelton and his work naturally leads us to want to know more about Tibet, and to the reading of Henry Savage Landor's absorbing book, "In the Forbidden Land."

It is not to be expected that the general periodical indexes will index denominational magazines and papers. But it does seem as if there is a good deal of first-class material going to waste and as if some interested and competent group of persons might publish a special missionary index similar to the Dramatic Index. Such an index would be helpful also in locating missionary poetry which is quite often asked for and is rather hard to find. Such poems are found more frequently in the unindexed than in the indexed magazines, and they are scattered in books of religious verse. Many of the best ones have been set to music and used as missionary hymns, and this excludes them from use as recitations. R. L. Stevenson's "Foreign Children," found in the "Child's Garden of Verse," would make a good missionary recitation for a child.

Even the movies are taking up mission study. There is an article on "Films and the Ghurch" in the January *Photodramatist*. This does not refer to missionary films, but I have seen such listed. The *Christian Herald* organized a Motion Picture Bureau for films suitable for use in churches, but this has now been taken over by a larger organization.

There are a number of schools for the study of missions. Examples are the Kennedy School of Missions in connection with the Hartford Theological Seminary. This is perhaps the most highly specialized and advanced school. It was founded in order to furnish special preparation for those who are expecting to be foreign missionaries, and to missionaries who wish to spend part of their furloughs in special study. The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago is a school of a very different type, as it admits students who have had only a common school education. The Schauffler Missionary Training School in Cleveland is open to women only and was founded for the missionary training of foreign girls in the United States who wished to work among their own people. Its scope has been broadened so that many American girls including some college graduates attend, and study not only for missionary work but to be church helpers and social workers in different

lines. Dr. Tenney of Oberlin has written an interesting history of this school. It is worth while to look over the courses of study in these and similar institutions and notice the books used.

In spite of the war and the defects of modern civilization, the missionary and the flag which protects him still stand for the highest things of life. The stumbling blocks in his path are not new. Long ago, he was followed by the trader with his rum and his civilized vices against which the missionary had to contend. So now, the man of non-Christian faith may cynically point to the apparent collapse of our civilization. But it may be that the reflex influence of this criticism upon the somewhat self-righteous white race may be for good.

Unless Western civilization casts the beam out of its own eye, it may perish as have others of the past, and if so, they in all lands who have kept the faith of which our flag has been a symbol to suffering ones, shall be those who like the monks of the Middle Ages, keep the light burning until the New Dawn.

After all, it is the hope of some New Dawn, dreamed and sung by prophets and poets since the beginning, that is the impelling force of the missionary movement. In the Atlantic Monthly for January, 1908, Elsie Singmaster has a story called "The Unconquerable Hope." At the end it describes the emotions of a scholarly Bishop, something of an agnostic at heart, at the sight of his son rising in response to the appeal of a returned missionary, in the face of apparent defeat, for a volunteer to return with him to Africa.

"There came to the Bishop a stab of intolerable envy of those two men . . . one old, the other young, who, whenever they died, would die young, their 'lives pouring in full torrent over a precipice' because of their mad devotion to an idea. He could not understand them, these nursers of unconquerable hope."

He of the unconquerable hope needs no by paths to lead him to the study or the work of missions, for to him that work is the Main Highway trodden before by the feet of his Master, and the hope and faith and love within his heart, his fountain of Eternal Youth.

Some library workers achieve front page mention in the daily press after joining the profession, some before. The Natchez (Miss.) Democrat announces that Warren T. McCray, until recently Governor of Indiana, is clerk in the library of the Federal Penitentiary, to which work he has been assigned "for as long as he shall remain serving his ten year sentence for fraudulent use of the mails."

Public Library Reports and the Law-VII

BY LUCIUS H. CANNON

Librarian of the Municipal Reference Branch of the St. Louis Public Library Concluded from the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March 1

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Branch Library Book News is a new publication of the New York Public Library to be issued monthly except in July and August as a supplement to the Library's Bulletin. Book News will publish 'selected lists of books recently added to the libraries; books which are lent for home use' . . . and 'lists of other books as well as items or short articles about the libraries'."

The Initial-Letter Classification

By ROBINSON SMITH, Geneva, Switzerland

N every human problem there are two matters to be considered, before we come to the problem itself. First, there is the ideal, the thing aimed at, and secondly, the approach, or method of solution. Before we could hope to arrive at a universal classification, we should first have to agree on the ideal of classification. What is classification? Classification is the art of placing things where they may most easily be found. Can we agree on that, or must we go back to older definitions such as, classification is proper subordination? If we, or a fair majority of us, could agree on the former definition, we should probably be willing to consider any method by which books could be more easily placed and found. But do we, or a fair majority of us, really agree on that definition? Let me repeat it: classification is the art of placing things where they may most easily be found.

Here is the parting of the ways, for if we once commit ourselves to such a definition, we are bound to follow it, no matter into what kind of a classification it may lead us. I frequently meet with persons who agree to it off-hand, yet who later raise objections when they find that the kind of classification to which it leads violates many of the canons which they had always believed or at least had always been taught were essential to proper classification. One of these essentials is the mutual exclusiveness of species, another the proper subordination of species to genus, another the proximity of related things, another the finding of information as distinct from the mere finding of

Personally I am ready to commit myself without reserve to the definition, because I am convinced that once we obtain the big thing, the lesser things will follow. That is, I am ready to commit myself to any scheme that will bring books to the people and people to the books more readily than is done now. That was not the ideal of librarians a hundred years ago, but it is the ideal today. A new ideal appears on the horizon, namely, the bringing of information to the people, rather than books as books, but this new ideal is one for the future rather than for today. The great business of the modern library is the issue of books, and except in special libraries the issue of information plays a comparatively small part. Thus, the New York Public Library issues over ten million books a year thru its circulating department and about that same number are used in the Reference Room, or twenty million books in all per year.

whereas the number of questions answered cannot reach a hundred thousand, and as the answers to these questions can usually be found in books, any scheme which makes the books more accessible will make the answering of the questions more easy. Indeed, a large number of these questions would probably never be asked, if the reader himself could find the books that contain the answer.

From whichever angle you look at it, it all comes back to books, and how quickly to lay our hands on them. This is the outstanding, overwhelming problem of the librarian, and it is just because it is so overshadowing, that makes the theory of classification a comparatively simple one. In other words, any arrangement of books to be excellent must first satisfy this great need. If it does that, the lesser needs of the library, the lesser canons of classification, may be safely left to work out their own salvation under such a scheme. All life, all problems in life, are matters of percentages, and if the speedy finding by readers of the books they wish is ninety per cent of the library problem, it is that need to which I shall turn all my attention.

I am going to study the reader who comes into a reference-room to look for a book, and in these days of open-shelves, practically the whole library is a reference-room. He wishes to get it or get at it as quickly as possible. My whole theory of classification, that is the entire arrangement of the books in the library, is based upon the need of getting this man as quickly as possible to his book. For the moment, I put out of my head any thought of "the mutual exclusiveness of species" or any other bugbears that have come down to me with previous theories of classification, because the makers of those theories kept their eyes on books only. Books were to them ideas, living things, and those books on the shelves must express however mutely the whole theory of knowledge, as if attendants and readers were to become all-wise merely by beholding the labels on the shelves.

Now to us moderns the man who wishes a book is the living thing: we have at least one eye on him. And what do we find? We find that in nine cases out of ten he wishes a certain book or books on a given subject. He is not for the moment embracing all knowledge; he is not even thinking of the relation of his subject to kindred subjects. No, he is running down a book, either to read it thru, or to get at certain facts which he knows to be in that book. He is not concerned with, nor is he guided by,

DEWEY

General works

Philosophy

Religion

Sociology Philology

Useful arts

Fine arts Literature

Science

History

the logical sequence of subjects which is supposed to, but which rarely does, underlie most arrangement of books. No, he can be guided by only one thing, and that is, the arrangement of subjects, or at least, of main subjects, in alphabetical order. I say, main subjects, because, for reasons unknown to him, all arts, all trades, all sciences, must be grouped together. He does not know why this is so at first, but he will learn as time goes on. The thing that he does know is that he will find his book on art, if all books on art are in section A-Art; he will find his book on biography, if it is in section B-Biography; his book on Science, if it is in section S-Science. Conversely, he does not find his book easily under the present systems. Ask any average reader who enters a referenceroom what his feelings are, and he will tell you that they are akin to quiet despair. If he persists, he will get the hang of the arrangement to some extent, but in a circular room such as the Reading-Room of the British Museum, tho he use a book as often as once a month over two years, he still will have to look for it each time, since there is nothing to orientate him, and tho attendants may, readers do not readily carry unsignifying symbols in their heads.

If, then, all art books are to be in section A-Art, our notation system is to bear an intimate relation with our scheme of classification, that is, our symbol is thruout to be the initial letter of the subject, and here again we perceive what a shock our old notions of classification receive, for we have been preaching for the last hundred years that notation and classification bore no relationship one to the other. Stated otherwise, we said that it was perfectly possible, and indeed usually the case, that a good classification scheme might be accompanied by a poor notation scheme, and vice versa. But surely we were wrong; we were misled by the fact that in all existing schemes no relationship between the two had been established and we therefore supposed that no such relationship could be established or was desirable. ment's reflection was highly desirable, both because each represented the same structure and one would have been a guide to the other.

But is it possible, you will ask, to divide knowledge into twenty-six parts and have each part represented by a different letter of the alphabet? Our answer is the following list:

A rt
B iography
C lassics
D ictionaries and grammars
E uropean literature
F iction
G overnment

H istory
International relations
K nowledge
L aw
M edicine
N atural arts
O rientalia

P hilosophy
Questions, economic and social
R eligion
S cience
Y early publications
Z oology

U niverse
V oyages and travel
W ar
A tra—games, sports, etc.
Y early publications
Z oology

Now that list has its faults. Granted. In order to have every class represented by a different letter, it calls Universe what would naturally be termed Natural sciences, and Language or Philology it terms Dictionaries and grammars. Oriental religions are separated from Religion in general, and Zoology is separated from the Natural Sciences or Universe, merely that the letter Z shall be fitted to some name and that thus we may arrive at twenty-six classes.

Granted all this, yet even so is it not a more definite, a more complete list of the divisions of knowledge, a more orderly (I do not say more logical) and therefore more satisfactory list than that of the Library of Congress; or the Dewey? Compare them:

General works—Polygraphy
Philosophy—Religion
History-Auxiliary sciences
History and topography
(exc. America)
America
Geography-Anthropology
Social sciences (General)
Music
Fine arts (General)
Language and literature
Literary history—Literature
Science (General)
Medicine (General)
Agriculture, Plant and animal in- dustry
Technology
Military science
Naval science
Bibliography and library science

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Let us forget for the moment the classification which, as librarians, we have been working with, and place ourselves in the position of the man who for the first, second, third or fourth time comes to the library, looking for a book. Consider each of the lists in turn placed over the main door of the library. By which one will he most accurately locate his book in its class, and be guided to its place on the shelves? course, our answer will vary somewhat according to the book to be found, but according to my own (I hope not too prejudiced) tests, books will in general be found in less than half the time by the initial letter scheme than by any other, the simple reason being that it is an overwhelming advantage if your main classes can be listed in an alphabetical order, and if your notation can bear an intimate relationship to your classification, that is, in this case, be its initial letter or letters thruout.

Of course, a dozen objections leap to the li-

brarian mind as well as to the lay mind against such a scheme, the chief one being that any two or three main classes may and do begin with the same letter. To this the classification is itself the answer-the man looks down the list and finds that actually, in the library which he is about to enter, the arts are at A and not at F. Fine arts, and once having learned that, he never forgets it. F he learns is Fiction, and Fiction it always remains. Indicator-cards are emploved, because they mean something, they do orientate. If he wishes a book on Painting, being guided by the main indicator-card to section A, at that section he finds another indicator-card listing all the arts in the same alphahetical mnemonic fashion, and at AP he finds Painting. But again the theorist in one says that if the man wished a book on Pottery, he would also look at AP and instead of Pottery, he would find Painting. And again the answer is, that the first time he uses the Art section, he must glance down the Art indicator-card, or the chart of the whole library, which is posted frequently, and then he would see that Pottery is at AC, Ceramics. And again we revert to our law of percentages and find that in probably eighty per cent of the subjects most commonly used, the books are placed just where we should expect to find them. Architecture is AA. Bookbinding is AB, Dancing is AD, Music is AM, Painting is AP, and Sculpture is AS. The other twenty per cent also, if not at first mnemonic, soon becomes so.

Below is given the initial letter classification as worked out to the second letter, that is, the main classes and the groups under the classes:

ART

Architecture, Bookbinding, Ceramics, Dancing, Engraving and etching, Furniture, Glass (stained), Handicrafts, Interior decoration, Jewelry, Literature (as an art), Music, Needlework, Ornamental dress, Painting, Quartos, Rugs and carpets, Sculpture, Theatre, Wood-carving, Xtra (photography).

BIOGRAPHY

Artists, Commercial, Doctors, Educators, Financiers, Governmental, Historians, Inventors, Judges and Lawyers, Kings and emperors, Literary, Military, Naval, Orators, Philosophers, Quartos, Religious, Scientists, Travellers, University, Voyagers, Women, Xtra.

CLASSICS (CG=Greek; CL=Latin)

Antiquities, Biography (untranslated), Dictionaries and grammars, Essays, Government, History, Journals, Late, Modern Natural history, Oratory, Poetry and drama, Quartos, Religion, Society, Topography, Various prose, Works (complete prose), Xtra, Yearbooks, etc. DICTIONARIES AND GRAMMARS; EUROPEAN

LITERATURE; FICTION

(American), Bohemian and Slovak (Comparative philology), Dutch and Flemish, English, French, German, Hungarian and Finnish, Italian, Journals of philology, Lettic, Minor European, Norse, Polish, Quartos, Russian, Spanish and Portuguese, Xtra.

GOVERNMENT
Assemblies, Civil service and departments, Domestic relations, Executive, Finance (public), Governments

(by countries), History (constitutional), Institutions, Judiciary, Kinds and theories, Legislation, Municipal, Naturalization, Official documents, Political parties, Quartos, Rights, State, Taxation and tariffs, Utopias, Vote, Woman suffrage, Xtra, Yearbooks, etc.

HISTORY

Africa, Asia, Austria, British Isles, Canada, Denmark, Europe (general), France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Journals, Low countries, Minor European, Norway and Sweden, Oceania, Poland, Quartos, Russia, Spain and Portugal, Turkey, U. S. A., Various American, World, Xtra, Yearbooks, etc.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Africa, Asia, Boundaries, Colonies, Diplomacy, Europe, Freedom of the seas, Hague conventions, International law, Journals, League of nations, Monroe doctrine, Neutrality, Peace, Quartos, Reciprocity, South America, Treaties and Alliances, U. S. A., World politics, Xtra, Yearbooks, etc.

JUVENILES

Animal-books, Bird-books, Citizenship, Drawing-books, Encyclopedias, Flower-books, Games, Histories, Insects, Journals, Lives, Mythology and fairy-tales, Natural history (general), Own books, Picture-books, Quartos, Religious, Story-books, Travel, Verses and songs, Xtra.

KNOWLEDGE Archaeology, Bibliography, Customs (popular), Dates, lucation, Folk-lore, Genealogy, Heraldry, Inscriptions

Education, Folk-lore, Genealogy, Heraldry, Inscriptions and paleography, Knowledge and learning, Libraries, Museums, Numismatics, Orders and insignia, Propaganda (peace), Quartos, Records (general), Stamps, Transactions (general), Writing, Xtra.

LAW

Administration and procedure, Banking, Canon, Civil, Corporation and contract, Criminal, domestic relations, Equity, Feudal, General (common), History, Inheritance, Journals, Land and property, Municipal, corporations, National, Offences against the state, Patent, Quartos, Roman, Statutory, Torts, Universal, Xtra, Yearbooks, etc.

MEDICINE

Anatomy. Bacteriology and pathology, Children,
Dentistry, Ear and nose, Food and nutrition, General
practice, Health and hygiene, Infectious diseases, Journals, Kinds and schools, Laryngology, Materia medica
and pharmacy. Nervous system, Opthalmy, Physiology,
Quartos, Respiration, Surgery, Therapeutics and nursing, Urogenital, Vascular system, Women, X-ray, Yearbooks, etc.

Agriculture, Bees, Cattle-raising, Dairy-farming, Fruit-growing, Gardening, Horses, Indoor pets, Landscape-gardening, Market-gardening, Nut-growing, Oriental and tropical, Poultry and pigeons, Quartos, Rabbits. Sheep, Trees, Veterinary medicine, Xtra (fisheries), Yearbooks, etc.

ORIENTALIA (religions and literatures)
African (exc. Egyptian), Buddhism, Chinese and
Confucianism, Dictionaries and grammars, Egyptian,
General philosophy, Hinduism (Brahminism), Indian,
Japanese, Mohammedism, Oceanism, Persian, Quartos,
Semitic, Turkish, Ugro-Altaic, Weeklies and monthlies,
Xtra, Yearbooks, etc.

PHILOSOPHY
Aesthetics, Ethics, Greek and Roman, Higher thought, Introductions, Journals, Kinds and schools, Logic, Metaphysics, Natural, Psychology, Quartos, Spiritualism and the occult, Theosophy, Xtra, Yearbooks, etc.

QUESTIONS, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL Anthropology and ethnology, Business, Commerce and communications, Domestic economy, Economics (general), Finance, banking, capital, Groups and classes,

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Housing, Insurance, Journalism, Labour and wages, Marriage and the family, National production and consumption, Organizations and institutions, Property, land, rental, Quartos, Socialism and communism, Town-planning, Universities (as social organisms), Vice and crime, Wealth and poverty, Xxtra, Y. M. C. A. Zionism.

SCIENCE (pure)

Acoustics, Chemistry, Dynamics, Electricity and magnetism, Fluids (hydrostatics), Gases, Heat, Internal combustion, Journals, Kinematics, Light, Mathematics, Physics and mechanics (general), Quartos, Radiography, Statics, Theories and properties of matter, Units, nomenclature and symbols, Weights and measures, Xtra, Yearbooks, etc.

TECHNOLOGY AND TRADES

Aeronautic, Automobile, Building and construction, Civil engineering, Domestic and sanitary, Electrical engineering, Fire protection, Gas engineering, Heat engineering, Irrigation and drainage, Journals, Lighting engineering, Metallurgy and technical chemistry, Mining engineering, Navigation and seamanship, Patents and inventions, Quartos, Railroad engineering, Vehicle engineering (automobile, etc.), Xtra, Yearbooks, etc.

UNIVERSE

Astronomy, Botany, Chronology, Dynamics of the earth, Earth-measurement, Geology and Mineralogy, Horology, Ice-work, Meteorology, Natural history (general), Oceanography, Physical geography, Quartos, Spectroscopy, Topography, Universal geography, Volcanoes and earthquakes, Xtra.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS

Africa, Asia, Austria, British Isles, Canada, Denmark, Europe (general), France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Journals, Low countries. Minor Europe, Norway & Sweden, Oceania, Poland, Quartos, Russia, Spain and Portugal, Turkey, U. S. A., Various American, World.

WAR
Aviation, Blockade, Communications, Defence (national), Engineering, Food, General staff, History of arms, Intelligence, Journals, Kinds of war, Laws of war, Military science, Naval science, Ordnance, Propaganda (war), Quartos, Red Cross and relief, Supplies, Transportation, Uniforms, Ways and means, Xtra, Yearbooks, etc.

XTRA—games, sports, etc.

Amusements, Baseball, Billiards, Bowls, Cards, Climbing, Cricket, Croquet, Curling, Cycling, Driving, Fishing, Football, Golf, Hockey, Hunting, Indoor games, Lawn tennis, Motoring, Outdoor games, Physical culture, Polo, Racing, Riding, Rowing, Shooting, Skating, Swimming, Track athletics, Walking, Winter-Sports, Xtra, Yachting.

Apocrypha, Bible (general) Church of England, Dictionaries, Ecclesiastical history, Fathers, Gospels, Hagiology, Institutions and work, Jesus, Kinds and sects, Liturgies, Missions, New Testament, Old Testament, Protestantism, Quartos, Rome, Sermons, Theology, Unclassified, Various religions, Xian science, Yearbooks, etc.

YEARLY PUBLICATIONS (and other reference-books) Almanacs, Book-guides, Catalogues, Dictionaries (general), Encyclopaedias and lexicons, Gazetteers and guide-books, Histories, Indices, Maps (general), Names, Organizations and institutions, Phrase-books and proverbs, Quotations, Registers, Street and social directories, Trade directories, Universal statistics, Vital statistics, Who's Who, Xtra, Yearbooks.

ZOOLOGY

Animals, Biology, Collecting, Evolution and embryology, Fishes, Geographical distribution, Insects and

other invertebrates, Journals, Laboratories, Microscopy, Natural history (animals), Ornithology, Paleontology, Quartos, Reptiles, Taxidermy, Vertebrates (general), Xtra, Yearbooks, etc., Zoological records.

Duplicate Pay Collections

A CASE in equity of interest to librarians has just been decided. Gregory's Bookstore, Inc., and William A. McAuslan brought suit as taxpaying citizens who operate circulating libraries against the Providence Public Library, the Rhode Island State Treasurer, State Auditor and the State Board of Education for the purpose of enjoining the payment of State funds to the Providence Public Library's maintaining a so-called duplicate pay collection it ceased to be a free public library and hence was no longer entitled to State aid. The case was tried before Presiding Justice Willard B. Tanner in the Superior Court June 3rd and dismissed. Justice Tanner's rescript follows in part:

The rules and regulations of the State Board of Education with reference to free libraries provide that the trustees of every library claiming aid under the provisions of the General Laws shall show to the satisfaction of the State Board of Education that the free use of all the advantages of the library is granted to all citizens, etc.

The bill complains that the Providence Public Library has for several years maintained a so-called duplicate library, mainly of books of fiction, which comprise in number a very small part of the entire library, for which they charge a daily sum of two cents a day for each volume. The complainants therefore claim that the Providence Public Library is not a free library and therefore not entitled to State aid. This same complaint has been made to the State Board of Education, who have not sustained the claim of the complainants but have held that the rules of the board have been complied with. . .

It appears by the evidence that the money given by the State has always been applied to the purchase of books for the general library which was devoted to the free use of the public. No part of the State's money has ever been devoted to the maintenance of the so-called duplicate library. The income from the use of the duplicate library has been devoted exclusively to the maintenance of said duplicate library, and all of the books of the duplicate library when once re-bound are placed upon the free list of the library. It thus becomes a benefit to the main free library by adding to its number of free books and by giving greater service to the portion of the public who desire to use the free library, and no part of the income of the duplicate library is ever devoted to any private gain.

The Use of Radio by Public Libraries

R ADIO, at first regarded as one of the most formidable of the modern rivals with which the public library must contend for the attention of the American public in its leisure hours, has been enlisted as an ally by several of the libraries to which the LIBRARY JOURNAL

recently addressed a questionnaire.

A few plan and carry thru their own broadcasting programs regularly. The majority furnish material and sometimes speakers at the request of the broadcasting station. Radio is enlisted for occasions requiring special publicity, as in the last campaign for a library bond issue in Los Angeles. The existence of a broadcasting station near the library is naturally a prerequisite, and some libraries have been forced to discontinue their programs when the stations failed or moved away, while others are laying plans for the near advent of new stations.

"Those who are listening to radio broadcasting form a new, very large, and very important group, easily reached and somewhat neglected so far by those who are trying to give publicity to the work of libraries," writes Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis. "The head of our Children's Department conducted last year a monthly story hour thru the Post-Dispatch Station, but this has been discontinued owing to a change of position and the illness of the present incumbent. The Librarian has been asked several times to speak by radio and has been heard as far away as Oregon. His addresses have been on such diverse subjects as 'The work of the library' and 'The life of Mark Twain.' Your inquiry has stimulated my wish to do more along this line.

The radio programs of the Library Association of Portland, Oregon, are broadcast regularly between 3:30 and 4:00 o'clock every Monday afternoon. The programs are prepared by the library, and the station accepts them all without question. Some sample programs follow:

1. Famous reporters. Reading from Katherine Mansfield. 2. History from reading novels. Reading from Freeman's "Down the Columbia." 3. Christmas carol and a Christmas story. 4. Review of Charnwood's "Roosevelt." Reading from "Icebound." 5. Best books on golf. Popular songs that are not silly. 6. Friendly essays. Books on adventure. 7. Books for pleasure only. Best novels of the month.

Anne P. Mulheron, librarian, writes:

"This will show you the sort of thing we do. While these talks are for the most part given by members of the library staff, we often call upon outsiders to give talks on special classes of books, for instance, religious books, books on mountaineering, etc. On the first Monday of each month we hold an Oregon author's program and ask some author whose works have been published to read either from his own

books or from manuscript.

"Every Monday, besides the regular announcement in the radio calendar, a short paragraph describing the library program is printed, and every Tuesday the program is commented on. Sometimes if we want to bring out certain points we send the radio editor notes which he uses at his discretion. We have had enthusiastic response from the newspaper. Sometimes when we have read a play the paper reports that it has had a number of favorable comments upon it, and we have letters from different parts of Oregon making suggestions, so that we know people are listening in. We are told that the afternoon program is heard by about 10,000 people. Of course we should like very much to have an evening program and perhaps it will come some day. The paper considers this part of its educational work and has made some very complimentary comments.

The Newark (N. J.) Public Library has made extensive use of the radio. Typical activities reported by the library are: Three of the assistants of the Library and Museum staffs have given talks over the radio for advertising both the Library and the Museum. Louise Connolly, the library's educational adviser, gave fifteen talks in the course of a year and a half, most of them in connection with special occasions, such as Mother's Day, Better Home Week,

and Children's Book Week.

Others were carefully planned propaganda

toward the use of the Library, as:

Making Good an Omitted Education thru the Library; Films from Books: and the Books, Too; A Touch of Genealogy makes the Whole World Kin; but if you cannot be a descendent, maybe you can be an ancestor. The Library tells you how.

Reviews of particular books included: The Hebrew question as illustrated in Lewisohn's "Up Stream"; A book of samples and samples from many books: A story of a Wonderful English Consul, by W. Somerset Maugham in a book on China; bits from a missionary book by Margaret T. Applegarth; from a fourth reader; from H. G. Holland, and from "Lorna Doone"; A Review of Stefansson on the Northward Course of Empire—"How Adventure Which Blesses is to Wipe out the Curse of War."

Another talk was a review of the exhibition

of China and the Chinese, shown by the Library and Museum for two months, advertising its interest to the general public. A publicity man employed by the Library and Museum gave a general talk on the value of museums and their importance to the average man. Another talk specifically on the Newark Museum was given by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Museum Association, and a third in this museum series was given by the membership secretary of the association on the variety of classes of people who find points of interest in a

Radio and the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library were associated in an event of nation-wide interest when the cornerstone of the new Main Library was laid. Amplifiers were installed by the Ohio Bell Telephone Company. David Lloyd George was the principal speaker at the ceremony of laying the cornerstone. The audience, he said, was one of the largest he had ever addressed. In addition to his visible audience many more were enabled to hear his speech by means of the amplifiers, and thousands all over the country heard it by radio broadcasting. Reports were received from as far as Minnesota and Massachusetts.

Four regular programs are now carried out by radio: Book reviews, Wednesdays, 6 P.M., by WHK; Bedtime stories, Tuesdays, 7:30 P.M., by WJAX; Announcements of Main Library Book Talks, Wednesdays preceding the Talks, 6 P.M., by WHK; Symphony concert programme notes, Thursdays coinciding with symphony concerts, 8 P.M., by WJAX.

Occasional radio features are the broadcasting of descriptions of library exhibits, brief book lists and other library news.

"How the Library Serves the Citizen," by George F. Bowerman, a paper reprinted in School and Society for April 19, was delivered by Mr. Bowerman as librarian of the Washington (D. C.) Public Library last February thru WRC, the Radio Corporation of America, as one of a series of radio talks on various educational topics arranged by the National Education Association. The paper gave numerous instances in which the library had actively proved its usefulness, and outlined the work of the typical public library and its need for adequate support. Mr. Bowerman writes: "I had two prompt responses to the talk: one, a letter in the mail next morning from a school teacher in Alexandria, who desired to go into library work, and the other a call from a business man who wanted me to speak before the Lions Club. It seems to me the radio might be used more generally in the interest of promoting interest in librarianship and libraries.

On the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, Purd B. Wright talked thru the station of the Star on the history of the library and its present-day activities.

The Boston Public Library has broadcast certain of its weekly Ten-Book Lists from the Medford Hillside station. For nearly a year the Indianapolis Public Library furnished daily a list of five events of historical interest happening on that particular day of the month. The announcer gave the library due credit for furnishing the material. Statements about better reading and appeals for gifts were made from another station.

The Seattle (Wash.) Public Library has selected stories to be read and on one occasion told stories. The station as a rule prefers to use its own readers. During Children's Book Week a list of juvenile books recommended by the library was broadcasted, and there was other radio publicity daily. The library helped plan this, but the actual work was done by a committee from the bookstores.

At the Tacoma (Wash.) Public Library Miss Porter, the children's librarian, has provided story tellers for a series of story hours for the Tacoma Daily Ledger Broadcasting Station. Some of the stories were told by members of her staff and some by friends of the library. Her department also provided material for a professional reader for a series of children's stories. The winners of the last Children's Book Week contest also gave their prize book reviews over the radio.

Station WGY, of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, has regular book talks given by the librarian, Mr. Jacob, and the assistant librarian, Mr. Hopkins, who have taken the training necessary. This station will do great service to the library cause by its special program on July 3 when prominent members of the American Library Association will reach a wide audience. Of this more in our next number which will be a conference number.

The Michigan State Library has just issued a fifth edition, revised and enlarged, of "Biographical Sketches of American Artists," compiled by Helen L. Earle of the Art Department. This was first issued in 1912 as a bulletin to meet the Library's need for information. Now short biographies of more than 600 American painters, sculptors, illustrators, etchers, mural and miniature painters are included. These sketches are supplemented by a bibliography. The publication is available to schools, libraries, and study clubs in other states at 75 cents, postpaid.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTII

June 15, 1924



 $T^{
m HE\ most\ novel}$ feature of A. L. A. conference week will be the excellently planned radio program which the General Électric Co. has arranged for Thursday evening, July 3rd, in co-operation with the A. L. A. authorities. Happily, the 1924 conference schedules will leave more time than usual for recreation and conversation, which will be welcomed especially by the rising generation. It should be remembered by the younger folk in the Library calling that a chief good of Library conferences is personal acquaintanceship and consultation and the elders of the profession are always glad to meet those who are starting on the road which they have been traversing. In the A. L. A. conferences especially there is little opportunity for the younger people to speak out in meeting as should be the rule in the state and local gatherings, but these younger folk should not be backward in coming forward, and making themselves known to those whom they wish to know. The cordial professional feeling within the library field is likely to welcome such advances instead of counting them intrusions. It should be remembered further that the A. L. A. is an all embracing organization, that it is the association of each and all of you, young as well as old, and that suggestions which the newer folk make, sometime arising from very lack of experience, may be extremely valuable at headquarters because they represent a newer point of view.

THE curious suit brought in Providence by two booksellers to restrain the duplicate pay collection of the Providence Public Library, on the ground that it is exclusively a free library, has been decided in the Superior Court in favor of the defendants, tho it may be that the plaintiffs will appeal. The question is of wide interest thruout the library system and librarians will welcome the decision. It is questionable whether money contributed thru taxation can be utilized to buy books for other than free circulation, but the Providence authorities were able to show that this had not been done in their case, and moreover, that the scheme was of direct benefit to the public, because after the early use for which these books were purchased

they were turned over to the library for its free collections, which of course preponderate in great proportion over the use of the minor duplicate pay collection. Libraries which utilize this feature should have a care to the distinction thus hinted at in the Providence case.

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, is to be congratulated on its bond issue of \$650,000 for the housing of its library, which will afford fitting and adequate facilities for the system and collections developed during the administration of Mr. Josselyn and his predecessor, Mr. Milam. There are left only two cities of importance, we believe, which have not made provision adequately for a central library building, Brooklyn which, tho now only a borough, is rivaling in population its sister borough of Manhattan, and Rochester, New York, since Cincinnati is still using its old fashioned building pending the bond issue up for approval. The situation at Brooklyn is peculiarly unhappy, for the city has already expended a good part of a million dollars in the unfinished west wing of the central building which, because of political and personal conditions, has remained unutilized for some years, while the great collection is in serious fire danger at the old building of the former Brooklyn Library in Montague Street and the administration of the great system is carried on in an old-fashioned and inadequate wooden building, also involving fire hazards for its catalog and bibliographical apparatus and other records. This is peculiarly a disgrace, in view of the fact that Brooklyn has been second only to New York in circulation and usefulness, altho Chicago seems now to be pushing it into third place.

LOS ANGELES suffers a serious loss for its new Library building in the recent death of its architect, Bertram G. Goodhue, before his plans had become realized in steel and stone. It is gratifying to understand that in this case, as should be true in all cases, the architect had worked in close co-operation with the Library authorities so that Los Angeles, despite the loss,

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will have a central library building worthy of the City and the library system. It is a pity indeed when the contrary is true and an architect fails to take advantage of the co-operation which librarians are always ready to offer. A library in especial must be built from within outward and not made an architectural feature lacking working facilities within. There are too many examples of this kind of library building of which the works of the great architect Richardson are unfortunately examples. Most recent buildings especially since the great Carnegie gifts have so emphasized library construction as a branch of architecture are models of cooperation between librarian and architect. planned first of all with reference to library needs, but not the less characteristic and beautiful in their outside form.

It should be noted with gratification that the subscription book publishers are getting together on a "Submittal" to the Federal Trade Commission which will remove many of the objections to subscription books of the old type, which too often have been the plague of libra-

rians. At a recent conference in Washington a series of resolutions condemning certain notorious practices were adopted which if actually put in practice would remedy many of the evils connected with this class of books, faults from which the "regular" or trade publishers are not altogether to be acquitted. One of these is the practice of using well known names to cover work for which the nominal editor can scarcely be held actually responsible. Another is the bad practice of omitting from the copyright notice the dates of the earlier copyrights so that a revamped work may have the appearance of one absolutely new. Other resolutions condemned the changed or misleading titles which pester librarians and confuse readers. There was unfortunately some hesitation in applying this rule to the names of so called publishing associations as in the case of the Grolier Society with its "Child's Book of Knowledge" adopted after the Grolier Club had made its very different publications famous. If subscription book publishers do their work on the honest lines proposed, librarians can then afford to look with more favor on the "book agent" who has heretofore been the most unwelcome visitor whom our libraries receive.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

N. Y. L. A. LIBRARY WEEK

N. L. A. Library Week is to be at Lake Placid Club, September 22nd to 27th. Mr. Dewey's invitation says: "All ryt, say September 22, but they o't to cum September 20 and get in 2 week ends as far as possibl. That gives maximum results of the vacation." The Association, under John A. Lowe's presidency, can promise a stimulating program.

The Club is situated in the most beautiful part of the Adirondacks, on the shores of Lake Mirror and Placid, under the shadows of White-face and the Sentinel and Clinton Ranges. There are 9600 acres and 360 buildings, in which is available every facility which man can devise for rebuilding his fellows.

Members will have nothing but meals to pay for at \$5 a day. The Education Foundation will bear the expense of rooms up to \$4 a day. Boats and canoes will be free, with tennis courts and at least one golf course. Daily concerts of the highest order are given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra ensemble of fourteen artists and the new 4 manual, 80 stop organ, one of the finest yet made, is played daily.

NEW YORK CATALOGERS

THE New York Regional Catalog Group held its annual meeting at the New York Public Library on May 22, preceded by dinner attended by about forty of the group. The principal business of the evening was the election of officers and the presentation of a traveling clock to the retiring president, Margaret Mann, who leaves New York in the fall to take charge of the cataloging at the American Library School in Paris.

Following the business meeting the group, much augmented after dinner, adjourned to the exhibition room, where Mr. Lydenberg, after a little speech in which he emphasized the importance of the catalogers' work and congratulated the members on being catalogers, personally conducted the group thru the exhibition illustrating the history of the written word.

Officers for the ensuing year are:

President, Emma F. Cragin, New York Public Library; Secretary, Margaret Roys, Columbia University Library.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of At-

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
D. Drexel Library School.
Ill. University of Illinois Library School. L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Li-

brary.
N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public

Library.
N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

Riverside Library School. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School. Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

University of California Course in Library Science.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School. Wisconsin University Library School. Wash. University of Washington Library School.

Bernardo, Gabriel A., 1920 Wis., has recently been appointed librarian and chief of the Department of Library Science, University of the Philippines.

Brown, Flora, for several years secretary to the librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, appointed assistant director of the A. L. A. Committee of Five Survey on Library Service of which C. Seymour Thompson is

FROGGATT, Lillian, 1920 Wis., is to be librarian at Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis., beginning September 1.

HUME, Jessie Fremont, began work as librarian of the Lake Placid Club, Essex Co., N. Y., on May 27.

Jolliffe, Elsie E., 1922 Wis., has resigned her position in the library at Missoula, Mont., to become first assistant in the county library of Pendleton, Oregon.

LEWIS, Winifred, 1919 Wis., of the Detroit Public Library, began work as reference librarian in charge of branch work in the Tulare County Library at Visalia, Calif., in April.

LATHROP, Elizabeth A., 1923 Wis., has been elected librarian of the Public Library, Oshkosh,

LATHROP, Ruth M., 1918 Wis., resigns as librarian of the High School Library, Rockford, Ill., at the end of the school year, to become librarian of the new Shorewood High School, Milwaukee.

McAfee, Georgie G., 1916 Wis., appointed to the librarianship of the Public Library, Lima, Ohio.

MALLARI, Ismael, 1923 Wis., has recently been appointed teacher-librarian of the Philippine Normal School.

PARDO DE TAVERA, Dr. T. H., president of the Philippine Library Association, director of the Philippine Library and Museum and author of "Biblioteca Filipina" and many other works, is on the way to the U. S. on vacation. While in America he will visit some American

Perez, Cirilo B., 1920 Wis., secretary of the Philippine Library Association, is now acting librarian of the Bureau of Science.

POLK, Mary, for more than twenty years librarian of the Bureau of Science and for two years librarian and chief of the Department of Library Science of the University of the Philippines also, died unexpectedly of heart failure in April. Miss Polk was largely instrumental in the organization of the Department of Library Science in the University of the Philippines and in the growth of the present library of the Bureau of Science from a group of a few pamphlets to a collection of over 54,000 bound volumes and 42,000 unbound volumes and parts. a collection "not only unsurpassed in all Asia and Malaysia, but superior to that of most educational institutions in the U. S." (Scientific Monthly, v. 17, 1923, p. 210.)

Potts, Marion E., 1912 Wis., is in charge of county work for the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library. The position includes a book wagon as well as the administration of the county sys-

RUTZEN, A. Ruth, 1920 Wis., librarian at Wisconsin Rapids, joined the Detroit Public Library in April.

SMITH, E. Mabel, 1911 Wis., (Mrs. Earle B. Williams) active in the organization of a library in Pawhuska, Okla., was appointed a member of the board when the library was incorporated.

VEDEL, Carina, 1923 Wis., who has been in the cataloging department of the State Library of Aarhur since her return to Denmark after Commencement last June, has accepted a position as assistant in the Bibliotek at Roskilde, near Copenhagen.

WALKER, Irma, 1915 Wis., librarian for the Western Society of Engineers, Chicago, during the winter, became reference librarian of the Long Beach (Calif.) Public Library.

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WHEELER, Henrietta, appointed assistant librarian, U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 81, Bronx, N. Y.

WHITMORE, Frank H., librarian of the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library, is this year's president of the Brockton Art League.

WIECKING, Emma, 1920-22 N. Y. P. L., assistant librarian of the Mankato (Minn.) State Teachers' College, appointed librarian of same library.

WOODIN, Gertrude L., N. Y. S. 1899-1900, will join the staff of the library of Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va., for the summer school.

Appointments made to date of members of the class of the Carnegie Library School at Atlanta are: Margaret Brenner, assistant, Cataloging Department, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; Louel Collins, children's librarian, Public Library, Winston Salem, N. C.; Maude Foster, assistant, circulating Department, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; Angelyn Sasnett, librarian, Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C.; Frances White, first assistant, Public Library, Winston Salem, N. C.

Members of the graduating class of the University of Washington Library School have been appointed as follows: Edgar S. Robinson, librarian, Vancouver Public Library, Vancouver, B. C.; Arthur S. Beardsley, law librarian, University of Washington Law School, Seattle; Helen Shull, assistant, Circulation Department, Tacoma Public Library; Maud Mosely, assistant, University of Washington Library, Seattle; Esther Boyd, Helen Lloyd, Irma Lynn, Frances Robbins, Ruth Russell, assistants, Seattle Public Library. Katharine Schulz returns to her home in the Hawaiian Islands.

Members of the class of 1924 of the Drexel Institute School of Library Science placed for next year are: Rachel Mary Cessna, assistant, Grinnell College Library, Grinnell, Iowa.; Esther Haines Eby, Cataloguer, Wilson College Library, Chambersburg, Pa.; Margaret Laurie Haves, Associate Librarian, West Chester Normal School, West Chester, Pa.; Mary Josephine Kelly, Librarian, Junior High School, number 3, Trenton, N. J.; Lillian Valeta King, Librarian, Great Neck Library, Great Neck, New York; Dorothy Farr Lovett, Assistant Librarian, Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.; May Lilly, who has a position as children's librarian in the Free Library of Philadelphia, will go to Cleveland to study chldren's work under Miss Power; Gladys Ethel Seymour will continue her studies at the University of Pennsylvania.

Graduates of the class of 1924 of the Los Angeles Library School have been appointed as follows: Ella Carrick, cataloger, Library Association, Portland, Ore.; Julia Dietsch, attendant, Los Angeles Public Library; Fonnie V. Douden. children's librarian, Stephenson branch, Los Angeles Public Library; June Fairfield, cataloger, Long Beach Public Library; Leora Janssen, assistant, John Crerar Library, Chicago; Louise Jenner, attendant, University Branch, Los Angeles Public Library; Margaret L. May, cataloger, Los Angeles Public Library; Isabel O'Connor, children's librarian, Los Angeles Public Library; Gertrude Olds, assistant, reference department, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis; Eric Richmond, children's librarian. Seattle Public Library; Leona Shepherd, attendant, School and Teachers Department, Los Angeles Public Library; Dorothy L. Smith, attendant, Sociology Department, Los Angeles Public Library; Alice Welch, assistant, Library Association, Portland, Ore.; Medora Williams, attendant, playground libraries, Los Angeles Public Library. Elizabeth Chubbic, Mildred Cole. Edith Hubbart, Hilda Marsh, Helen O'Connor. Lucile Richards, Arnoldine J. Saul, Lucile Spalding, Carolyn Walker, Mary Louise Wieder, Dorothy de Yoe, have summer appointments in the Los Angeles Public Library.

Appointments of the Western Reserve Library School Class of 1924 are as follows: Olive G. Asselin, Frances M. Christeson, Genevieve Cota, Dorothy McConnell, Mary E. Mason, Katharine O'Brien, Josephine Dillon, Eugenia Wielowiejska, and Dorothy M. Wilkinson to positions in the Cleveland Public Library in adult work, branches and school work. In work with children, Cleveland Public Library: Josephine Peabody, Dorothy Schapercotter, Hazel Tomlinson, Orpha Post. Further appointments in children's work are: Ruth Barnes and Frances Burnside, return to Detroit Public Library; Harriet Long, children's librarian, Public Library. Albany, N. Y.; Martha Lucas and Margaret Shotwell, Seattle Public Library; Margaret Moss returns to the Antigo (Wis.) Public Library; Signa Niemi, returns to the Eveleth (Minn.) Public Library. Other appointments: Antoinette Quinn, Gary (Ind.) school librarian: Louise C. Behlen, assistant, Shaw High School Library, East Cleveland; Katherine M. Beierlein, student assistant, University of Michigan Library; Ruth M. Benner and Mrs. Grav D. Williams, Cleveland Heights Public Library; Ruth A. Dennis and Thelma Martin, Seattle Public Library; Bernice Hodges and Marjorie Taylor return to the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library; Kathryn Howe, to the Virginia (Minn.) Public Library; Anne M. Laughlin,

Library of Hawaii, Honolulu; Josephine M. McInnes, Toledo (O.) Public Library; May E. Olson, Coe College Library, Cedar Rapids, Jowa; Marion Rawls, Detroit Public Library; Katharine Shorey, returns to the Davenport (Ja.) Public Library.

Twenty-five of the Wisconsin Library School class have received appointments for next year as follows: Florence E. Allman, cataloger, East Chicago (Ind.) Public Library; Margaret L. Benedict, assistant, Waukesha (Wis.) Public Library: Margaret Blakely, assistant, School department, St. Paul Public Library: Helen Brown, cataloger, Racine (Wis.) Public Library; Marjorie E. Bumps, student assistant, Wisconsin Historical Library; Marian R. Clark, county librarian, Racine County, Wis.; Marie A. Crothers, Thera M. Brown, Nellie D. Hughes, and Elizabeth S. Lawton, assistants, children's department, Cleveland Public Library, and members of the class in training for children's work, Library School, Western Reserve University; Beatrice Hager, assistant cataloger, Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, Madison; Helen E. Hempstead, assistant, Detroit Public Library; Alice R. Hicok, assistant, Kellogg Public Library, Green Bay, Wis.; Theresa C. Hooley, cataloger, Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Public Library: Ellen D. Kistler, assistant cataloger, Milwaukee Public Library; Ruth I. Knapp, children's librarian, Library Association, Portland, Ore.: Bernice H. Knight, librarian, Two Rivers (Wis.) Public Library; Gertrude D. Kosmoski, cataloger, Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library; Ina McKenzie, head of circulation department, Duluth (Minn.) Public Library; Mrs. Lenore M. Nutting, branch librarian, Madison (Wis.) Free Library; Gwenn Berry, cataloger, La Crosse (Wis.) Public Library; Margaret M. Ream, librarian, Wisconsin Rapids Public Library; Helen A. Rockwell, reviser, Library School of the University of Wisconsin; Dorothy A. Wurzburg, assistant, Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library. Kwoh-Chuin Liu returns to Nanking University, dividing his time between work in the University library and teaching philosophy.

Members of the Class of 1924 of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh have received appointments as follows:

In work with children: Frances E. Atchinson, children's librarian and first assistant, East Side Branch, Evansville, Ind.; Rebekah Curtis, children's librarian, Sharon (Pa.) Public Library; Marie M. Famin, instruction in Library work for children, Library School, Paris, France; Esther Fleming, children's librarian, Yakima (Wash.) Public Library; Dagny K. Lothe, first assistant, Children's Department, Bergen Public Library, Bergen, Norway; Ruth L. Peters, supervisor of children's work, Public Library, Duluth,

Minn.; Mildred R. Phipps, children's librarian and first assistant, Wooster Ave. Branch, Akron Public Library, Akron, O.; Gladys F. Rains, children's librarian, Public Library, New Castle, Pa.; Nell M. Thompson, children's librarian, Public Library, Walla Walla, Wash.; Marion K. Zeth, Assistant Children's librarian, East Cleveland (O.) Public Library. Mildred E. Abel, Virginia Barr, Eunice Clark, Barbara Dixon, Martha Logan, and Ethel Macpherson have been appointed assistants in the Children's Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

In work with schools: Lucy Canton, librarian, Central State Teachers College, Edmond, Okla.; Bessie M. Janes, High School Service Librarian, Public Library, Dayton, O.; Mary McKinney, Schools Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Bessie M. Noble, librarian, Junior High School, New Castle, Pa.

In General Library Work: Wava F. Clay, reference department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Dorothy M. Hills, librarian, Morgantown Public Library, Morgantown, N. C.; Elsa Wagner, assistant, University of Pittsburgh Library, Pittsburgh, Pa. Alma B. Ford, Glenn K. Myers, and Helen R. Westlake, have been appointed assistants in the Circulating Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for the insertion of notices in this department.

Answers should be addressed to the respective advertisers, not to the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Those announcing positions open will save unnecessary correspondence by making a statement of their requirements regarding the education, sex, approximate age, health, etc., of candidates for these positions.

POSITION OFFERED

The Riverside public library invites applications for the position of cataloger and teacher of cataloging in the Riverside Library Service School. Must be college graduate with library school training and experience in a large library.

POSITIONS WANTED

Educated woman with experience in publishing houses and in library routine wants position near New York. P. L. 12.

Young woman with general experience in college and public library work, available for position as assistant in college library September 1. N. N. 12.

College graduate with library school training and ten years' experience in both public and college libraries desires a position requiring executive and administrative ability. Experience has been in loan, cataloging, reference, editorial and administrative work. B. B. 12.

College and library school graduate with four years' experience in both university and public libraries desires to obtain an administrative position offering him definite opportunity for advancement. Present salary, \$2,750. F. R. M.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW JERSEY

Newark. To relieve the crowded condition of the Newark Public Library building, an addition at the rear, joined directly to the old building, was planned. In 1922 the city appropriated \$125,000 for this purpose, and the work has just been completed. The addition, consisting of two floors and a mezzanine, extends over the delivery yard, which it roofs, west to the end of the book stack, and south over the engine room to the lot line. Without the purchase of a foot of land, 13,000 square feet of floor space was gained; and is now in use, after a general rearrangement of the contents of the library.

On the ground floor offices and toilets between the Children's Room and the School Department were removed and the two rooms thrown into one. A new Repair Department was added at the rear. The mezzanine over the engine room houses the janitors' lunch and locker rooms, store room, and the carpenter shop. The Registration Department has moved into the old Fiction room, at the right of the front door. Part of this space will be used for special exhibitions. The former carpenter shop became the staff locker room and the walls of the janitors' room were torn out, the space making a stack room for the School Department.

The addition on the second floor has more than doubled the space of the Lending Department. It holds the reference collection, tables for students and readers, the pamphlet library and information file and two classes of books, philosophy and education. It has been possible to bring the periodicals into the Lending Department, thus bringing them nearer to the main book stock. Another floor of the stack has been opened up to the public, the map collection is now conveniently arranged, ample space for the catalog and for cases holding special collections, new books, etc., has been provided.

Combining the Lending and Periodical departments has given the room at the front on the second floor to the Fiction Department, which had far outgrown its old quarters on the first floor.

Except for space partitioned off for the Print Shop, the entire third floor of the addition is given over to the Art Department. The steel stacks were removed from the top floor of the stack building and this space, floored over, holds the Picture Collection. The entrance to the new Art Department, part of the old room, is now

used as an exhibition gallery. A partition on the north side of the old Art Department has provided room for a lunch and rest room for the staff

The addition, by providing a large space on two floors, has made it possible to give proper room to the two largest departments of the Library. With the return to Library use next year of the rooms now occupied by the Museum, which goes into a building of its own, added to the new space, the building, now twenty-three years old, can carry its growth another fifteen years.

NEW YORK

Rochester. In the article on Rochester libraries on page 538 of the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June 1 the section of paragraph one beginning "In addition to books the library property now consists of the 'Arcade,'" etc., and continuing to the end of the paragraph, should come at the end of the article, as it applies to the Reynolds Library and not to the Public Library.

MICHIGAN

Detroit. It was not until the summer of 1831. that a library of any size and a public reading room were really established in Detroit, writes George B. Catlin, librarian of the Detroit News, in his "The Story of Detroit" (Detroit: The News, 1923). At the same time that the first University of Michigan was founded, a society of citizens was organized for the establishment of a city library on August 25, 1817. On the following day a subscription list was circulated and ninety shares of stock sold at \$5 a share. It was the understanding that in case the scheme for conducting four lotteries for raising \$20,000 should be carried into effect that a part of that fund should go toward the library. "But the lotteries were not conducted, and so for a time the city library, like the university, existed on paper and was of the stuff that dreams are made of.'

The Detroit Mechanic's Society was organized June 13, 1818. The name was probably adopted for reasons of democracy with the intention of uniting men of all trades and professions in a society for mutual improvement. A two-story building was built and first used in June, 1834. The society gathered together a library of 4000 volumes, which eventually passed into the hands of the Public Library.

In July, 1831, the Detroit Athenæum was organized with Lewis Cass as president. It was organized to conduct a library and reading

Announcement

Active management of

Chivers Book Binding Company, Inc.

has been taken over by

FRANK M. BARNARD, President of Barnard & Co., Boston, established for over a century,

-a n d-

KARL F. SCHAEFER of B. J. Schaefer Company, New York, established for more than fifty years.

CEDRIC CHIVERS, FOUNDER AND EX-PRESIDENT OF CHIVERS BOOK BINDING COMPANY, will act in an advisory capacity.

The entire organization and plant of the Schaefer Company is now merged with the Chivers Plant.

This largely-augmented staff of skilled workers, under the constant supervision of Mr. Schaefer, together with the installation of modern equipment, will serve to maintain the Chivers high standards in producing

BINDINGS THAT ENDURE

The officers and personnel of the reorganized Corporation confidently promise unexcelled service to Librarians, and will make

PROMPT DELIVERIES A SPECIAL FEATURE

Chivers Book Binding Company, Inc.

911-913 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Frank M. Barnard, President

room and occupied quarters on the west side of Griswold Street, just in the rear of the present building of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mrs. Anna Jameson, the chronicler of Shakespeare's women, visited the library in 1837 and was favorably impressed with the collection which was "small, but... not of a common or vulgar description." She marvelled as well at the manners of the librarian in charge, who did not remove his hat while talking to her, but would accept neither reference nor remuneration from "a lady and a stranger." Soon after 1833 the Athenæum was merged with the Young Men's Society

The Young Men's Society was foremost among the literary societies of Detroit in the 1830's, and was organized by Dr. Douglas Houghton, an outlander from New York. A building was erected on Jefferson Avenue between Bates and Randolph Streets in 1850, and an excellent library accumulated. In 1861 another building was erected on Woodbridge Street in the rear of the Biddle House. When it was sold in 1875 the library contained 16,000 volumes and the society had 500 annual members and 15 members. The society disbanded in 1882 and many of its books and other properties passed to the Public Library.

The Detroit Public Library was opened on March 25, 1864, in rooms in the rear of the old Capitol Building, then used by the only high school in the city.

WASHINGTON

Seattle. A whole page of the Rotogravure Section of the Easter Sunday Seattle Daily Times was devoted to the Seattle Public Library, showing the central building and seven attractive branch libraries.

GERMANY

Leipzig. The methods by which Walter Hofmann, librarian of the Leipzig Library, has aimed to establish a personal and individual relationship between his library and each reader who uses it are described in the fifth annual report of the World Association (13, John Street, Adelphi, London W.C.2: World Association for Adult Education, 1s.). Herr Hofmann, formerly an engraver, first took up library work twenty years ago when he was called upon to organize a circulating library for the use of the workers in the factory at Dresden-Plauen. In 1913 he was appointed director and chief librarian of the new municipal library at Leipzig. The basis of his ideas is set forth in his "Bücher des Lebens," in which he challenges the generally accepted idea that a public library must be democratic, that is, that it must represent

all and every type of literature, aspire to satisfy every demand, and that its ambition must be in quantity, both of books in possession and readers in membership, without regard to quality. Every book is weighed carefully before it is admitted into the Leipzig library, and every reader is required to bring and borrow his book in person, not by messenger nor by any system of written application. The reader is furnished with a book register which he keeps himself, entering books taken from the library and another list of books which he desires in the future. This register is handed to the librarian to be checked on the return of each book. Care is taken that the same librarian if possible always meets the same reader, so that it is possible for the librarian to know the tastes and interests of the reader and to offer him advice on his choice of reading.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

HOW DO YOU PRONOUNCE HIM?

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

It was a fine idea to print the "How Do You Pronounce Him?" note in the last number of the JOURNAL, and I wonder if it would not be a good idea to follow it with a suggestion as to the correct pronunciation of Theodore Roosevelt. I have no doubt that the name Roosevelt is more often mispronounced than that of any other great public man.

The name is generally pronounced in one of the following ways: Rose-velt, Ruze-velt, Roosvelt, Rosè-ee-velt.

The surname is doubtless derived from the fact that one of his flower-loving Dutch ancestors had a field of roses adjoining his home. I have seen the name of the first American member of the family written: Claus Martense van Roosevelt, or Nicholas, son of Martin of the rose field. This first Roosevelt was more generally known in New Amsterdam as Kleiner Claus, and I can find but one record of his having signed his name with the word Roosevelt added.

The correct pronunciation of the name Roosevelt is Rose-e-velt, with a slight accent on the first syllable and with the second syllable pronounced as the "e" in "fern" (or perhaps more correctly as the "u" in "rut.")

In the days of Dutch New York the surname was seldom used and the records generally speak of the first Roosevelt simply as Kleiner Claus to distinguish him from another Nicholas in the community.

R. W. G. Vail, Librarian.
Roosevelt House Library and Museum.

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

Books added 1923. Plumb Memorial Library.

Shelton, Conn. Bulletin. 11p. pap.
Ottawa Public Library. Books added May 1, 1923, (Not including fiction and to March 1, 1924. veniles). 56p. pap. Pratt Institute Free Library. One-time favorites. juveniles).

Quarterly Booklist. Spring 1924. p. 38-46.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ADVERTISING

Boston Public Library. Advertising; a selected list of books published since 1900 in the . . . library. . . . 14p. May 1924. pap. 5c. (Brief reading lists no. 29).

See also Publicity

ALABAMA. See BIRDS-ALABAMA

ANDREYEV, LEONID

Kaun, Alexander S. Leonid Andreyev, a critical study. Huebsch. 20p. bibl. O. \$3.50.

ART-ITALIAN

Sitwell, Sacheverell. Southern Baroque art; a study of painting, architecture and music in Italy and Spain of the 17th and 18th centuries. Scribner. 5p. bibl. O. \$2.50.

AUSTRALIAN LITERATURE

New Zealand and Australian literature. 9-10 St. Andrew's Hill, London E.C.4: Whitcombe and Tombs. 20p. pap. BIBLE

Laufer, Calvin W. The Bible, story and content. Abingdon. Bibl. D. \$1.25. (Abingdon religious educ. texts).

BIRDS-ALABAMA

Howell, A. H. Birds of Alabama. Montgomery: Alabama Dept. of Game and Fisheries.

BOOTS AND SHOES

University of Illinois. College of Commerce and Business Administration. Books about shoes. Urbana. 19p. March 1924. (Bull. no. 4). BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE. See COMMERCIAL CORRE-

SPONDENCE

BYRON, GEORGE GORDON NOEL BYRON, 6TH BARON

Nicolson, Harold G. April 1823—April 1824. Byron: the last journey Houghton. 3p. bibl.

Norwich (England) Public Libraries. Readers' Guide. April-June 1924. p. 118-119. 2d.

Spender, Harold. Byron and Greece. Scribner. 2p. bibl. O. \$4.

CARROLL, LEWIS, pseud. See DODGSON, CHARLES LUT-WIDGE

CATHEDRALS-ENGLAND

Pratt, Helen M. The cathedral churches of England: their architecture, history, antiquities; with bibl., itinerary and glossary; new ed. Duffield. D. \$4.

CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

Stern, L. William. Psychology of early childhood; up to the sixth year of age; supplemented by extracts from the unpublished diaries of Clara Stern; tr. from 3d. ed. (rev. and enl.) by Anna Barwell. Holt. 4p. bibl. O. \$5.

CHILDREN—CARE AND HYGIENE
Collier, L. W., and Harriet Wedgwood. health program for parent-teacher associations and women's clubs.

U. S. Bureau of Education. Bibl. (Health educ. no. 5).

CHILDREN, EXCEPTIONAL

Horn, John L. The education of exceptional children. Century. Bibls. D. \$2. (Century educ. ser.) CHRIST. See JESUS CHRIST

CHRISTIAN SOCIOLOGY

Mess, H. A. Studies in the Christian gospel for society. Doran. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$2.

CHURCH MUSIC

Harper, Erl E. Church music and worship; a orogram for the church of today. Abingdon, 3p. bibl. D. \$2.

CIVILIZATION

Perry, W. J. The growth of civilization. Methuen. Bibl. 6s.

COAL MINES AND MINING

Nigeria Geological Survey. Nigerian coalfield: sect. 1, Enugu area. London: A. D. N. Bain, Crown

Agents for the Colonies. Bibl. 10s. (Bull no. 6). U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the coal situation in the U. S., 1922-1923. 23 mim. Jan. 4, 1924.

COMMERCE

Griffin, C. E. Principles of foreign trade. Mac-millan. 3p. bibl. O. \$3.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Buck, C. E. Business letter-writer's manual....
Doran. Bibl. \$3. CONSTITUTION. See SCOTLAND-CONSTITUTION; U. S .-

Constitution CRIME AND CRIMINALS

Bibliography and readers' guide on the general subject of delinquency, criminology, rehabilitation, and their psychological approaches. Iowa State Institution Bulletin. Oct. 1923. p. 316-331.

CURRENCY. See MONEY DALTON PLAN. See EDUCATION

DEMOCRARY

Hearnshaw, F. J. Democracy and labor: a sequel to "Democracy at the Crossways." Macmillan, Bibl. \$4.25.

DEPRECIATION

U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on depreciation. 6 typew. p. Feb. 27, 1924. 70c. (P. A. I. S.).

Dodgson, Charles Lutwidge (Lewis Carroll, pseud) Williams, Sidney H. A bibliography of the writings of Lewis Carroll. Bowker. 155p. bds. \$6.

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EDUCATION

Thwing, Charles F. What education has the most worth? Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$2.
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See also TEACHERS-TRAINING; TESTS, EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH LITERATURE—HISTORY AND CRITICISM
Camp, Charles W. The artisan in Elizabethan
literature. Columbia. 13p. bibl. O. \$2. (Studies in English and comparative lit.).

Prior, Oliver, H., gen. ed. Poem on the assumption, ed. by J. P. Strachey; Poem on the day of judgment, ed. by H. J. Chaytor; Divisiones mundi, ed. by O. H. Prior. Macmillan, Bibl, footnotes. O. \$2.50. (Cambridge Anglo-Norman texts).

ESSAYS

Avent, John M., comp. Book of modern essays.

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BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO LOS ANGELES Liveright. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$1.24. (Modern library for high schools).

Pence, Raymond W., ed. Essays by present-day writers. Macmillan. 7p. bibl. D. \$1.60.

FISHING Webster, Edward B. Fishing in the Olympics; salmon, trout, mud shark, bullheads, j. w. pike, halibut, dollies, whale and kippered herrings. Port Angeles, Wash.: Author. Bibl. O. \$2.50.

FOREIGN TRADE. See COMMERCE

FRANCE, ANATOLE, pseud. France, Anatole, pseud. Representative stories . ed. by George Neely Henning. Heath. 2p. bibl. D. \$1.24.

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Martin, Lawrence. Selection of material on the Division of Intercourse and Educanew geography. tion, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. March 1924. 11p. Reprinted from *Proceedings* of Institute of Politics, first session, 1921, with revisions.

GEOLOGY-TEXAS

Deussen, Alexander. Geology of the coastal plain of Texas west of Brazos river. U. S. Geological Survey. Bibl. footnotes. Q. pap. 40c.

Ghoshal, U. History of Hindu political theories: from the earliest times to the end of the first quarter of the seventeenth century, A.D. Oxford. Bibl. 11s.

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HYMNS

Reeve, Jeremiah B. The hymn as literature. Century. 8p. bibl. D. \$2.

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INDIA-POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT. See GOVERNMENT INDUSTRY

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Cruickshank, J. N. Child life investigations: maternal syphilis as a cause of death of the foetus and of the newborn child. Great Britain Medical Research Council. London: H. M. Stationery Office. Bibl. 1s. 6d. (Special rpt. ser. no. 82).

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Fenwick, Charles C. International law. Century. 34p. O. \$4. (Century political science ser.).

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Jackson, Thomas Jonathan Cook, Roy B. The family and early life of Stonewall Jackson. Richmond, Va.: Old Dominion Press. \$2.

JESUS CHRIST

Brooks, Charles L. Things fundamental in the life and ministry of Christ. Nashville. Tenn.: Cokesbury Press. 2p. bibl. D. \$1.25. Jews—Music. See Music—Jews

KNOWLEDGE

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theory of knowledge. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$3.50.

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American Labor Year Book, 1923-1924. New York: Rand School of Social Science. Bibl. \$3. (v. 5). U. S. Department of Labor. Publications. . . April 15, 1924. 30p.

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MacDonald, J. Ramsay. Story of the I. L. P. [Independent Labour Party] and what it stands for. 5 York Bldgs., Adelphi, London W.C.2: I. L. P. Information Committee. Bibl. 6d. (30th anniversary ed., 1893-1923).

Ely, Richard T., and Edward W. Morehouse. Elements of land economics. Macmillan. 6p. bibl. D. (Land economic ser.).

See also Mortgages LAND-VALUATION

White, J. D. Land-value policy. 11 Tothill st., London S.W.1: United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values. Bibl. 2s.

See International Law; U. S.-Supreme LAW. COURT

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Bryson, Thomas. Theory and practice of mine ventilation. . . . Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$3. MONEY

Hepburn, A. Barton. A history of currency in the U. S.; rev. ed. Macmillan. 22p. bibl. O. \$3. MORTGAGES

U S. Library of Congress. List of recent works on real estate mortgages. 5 typew. p. Feb. 14, 1924. (P. A. I. S.). 60c. MOVING PICTURES

National Health Council. List of Health films. 4th ed. 370 Seventh ave., New York. 34p. pap. O. April 1, 1924. 35c.

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Cohen, A Irma. An introduction to Jewish music; prepared by the Council of Jewish Women under the direction of its committee. . . . 2nd ed. New York: Bloch Pub. Co. Bibl. Q. \$2.50. See also Church Music

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Von Engeln, Oscar D., and Jane M. Urquhart. The story key to geographic names. Appleton. 2p. bibl. D. \$2. NATURE STUDY

Boston Public Library. Nature studies, plant and animal life; a selection of books in the library. . . . 9p. pap. 5c. (Brief reading lists no. 18).

NEW ZEALAND. See AUSTRALIAN LITERATURE

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REFERENDUM

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RUSSIAN LITERATURE. See ANDREYEV, LEONID SALESMANSHIP. See INSTALMENT PLAN

SCHOOLS. See PUBLICITY

SCOTLAND—CONSTITUTION Mackinnon, James and James A. R. The con-stitutional history of Scotland from early times to the Reformation. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$5.25

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Minor, Ruby. Principles of teaching practically applied. Houghton. Bibls. D. \$1.90.

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The constitution of the

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Farman, Samuel E. Advanced rev. ed. Century. Bibls. O. \$2. Advanced American history;

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D. 90c. (Reference Shelf, v. 2, no. 8).
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U. S. Public Health Service. Venereal disease handbook for community leaders: a program of venereal control. Bibl. WASHINGTON, D. C.

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